APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/943,786	08/31/2001	Michel Shane Simpson	NO078/100002	1045

7590 06/28/2005	EXAMINER
Michael T Sanderson Esq	LY, ANH
King & Schickli PLLc	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2162	

247 North Broadway
Lexington, KY 40507

DATE MAILED: 06/28/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/943,786	SIMPSON ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	Anh Ly	2162

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *15 April 2005*.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
  closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-41* is/are pending in the application.
  4a) Of the above claim(s) *1-20* is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) *21-41* is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *04 July 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
    1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
    3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
      application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
  Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
  Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Request Continued Examination

1.   The request filed on 04/15//2005 for a Request for Continued Examination (RCE)

under 37 CFR 1.114 based on parent Application No. 09/943,786 is acceptable and a

RCE has been established. An action on the RCE follows.

2.   This Office Action is response to Applicants' Amendments filed on 04/15/2005.

3.   Claims 1-20 are cancelled.

Renumbering Claims

4.   The numbering of claims is not in accordance with 37 CFR 1.126 which requires

the original numbering of the claims to be preserved throughout the prosecution. When

claims are canceled, the remaining claims must not be renumbered. When new claims

are presented, they must be numbered consecutively beginning with the number next

following the highest numbered claims previously presented (whether entered or not).

Misnumbered claims 21-40 been renumbered 21-41. Since there were two

claims numbered with same number 35 on page 5 of the amendment.Claims 21-41 are

added.

6.   Claims 21-41 are pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8.   This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

9.   Claims 21-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

US Patent No. 6,260,039 issued to Schneck et al. (hereinafter Schneck) in view of Pub.

No.: US 2001/0034733 of Prompt et al. (hereinafter Prompt).

With respect to claim 21, Schneck teaches the directory class in one of the

directories being dissimilar in directory objects and data from the directory class in

another of the directories (directory tree has a root and parent and children nodes or

object classes or categories and sub-categories: abstract, figs 5-7; col. 2, lines 20-35

and col. 5, lines 22-48);

an administrator utility with the directory shell configurable to associate the

directory class in the one of the directories to the directory class in the another of the

directories (using admin interface for administrator with the web interface for web

browser for a user to access the directories having object classes in the directory tree:

fig. 1, col. 3, lines 30-40 and lines 44-67; also see col. 15, lines 32-60), the result of

associating the directory classes being a user-searchable category (the search results

from the searching of LDAP directory tree containing of object classes enabling for a

user to search/retrieve or to obtain user-searchable category: col. 14, lines 28-36 and

lines 58-67 and col. 15, lines 1-12); and

    a directory browser with the directory shell whereby users can search the

directory classes with a single query of the user-searchable category (using web

interface or web browser or Admin interface to search the directory information on the

LDAP directory tree having a plurality of object classes, that is, searching the directory

information base don the category: see fig. 4, item 408, get object class via LDAP, col.

5, lines 32-48 and col. 6, lines 30-45).

    Schneck teaches administration interface from which a user, an administrator,

permits accessing retrieving, searching information and resources in scalable, robust,

secure messaging directories and can publish multiple views of such information or

directories. Schneck does not clearly teach a directory shell able to reference two or

more disparate directories each having a directory class.

    However, Prompt teaches one or more different virtual directories, which are

displayed using browser format by using a web browser, a piece of software, a separate

program, that interface between user and program in the operating system such as a

interface shell program for accessing or navigating or retrieving or searching the

directories. a user is able to enter a command or search query or select a directory to

be view the LDAP directory tree, which is a way to provide containers for storing

different types of information and these disparate directories in LDAP server provide

universal access through well-defined interfaces: figs 9, 34 and 44; sections 0312 and

0265-0266).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Schneck with the

teachings of Prompt, wherein the LDAP directory tree including a plurality of object

classes of the directory class in the system provided therein (Schneck's figs 5-7), would

incorporate the use of directory tree having more than two different directories to be

displayed, in the same conventional manner as described by Prompt (sections 0312,

and 0255-0266). The motivation being to ease for displaying, retrieving, searching and

protecting system resources.

With respect to claim 22, Schneck teaches a computer system as discussed in

the claim 21. Also Schneck teaches a plurality of servers in communication with a

computer (fig. 1, items 102 and 104, X.500 and LDAP are servers to communicate with

web browser via x.500 gateway: col. 3, lines 25-40 and lines 52-67 and col. 4, lines 10-

40, fig. 2).

Schneck teaches administration interface from which a user, an administrator,

permits accessing retrieving, searching information and resources in scalable, robust,

secure messaging directories and can publish multiple views of such information or directories. Schneck does not clearly teach two or more disparate directories.

However, Prompt teaches one or more different virtual directories, which are displayed using browser format by using a web browser, a piece of software, a separate program, that interface between user and program in the operating system such as a interface shell program for accessing or navigating or retrieving or searching the directories. a user is able to enter a command or search query or select a directory to be view the LDAP directory tree, which is a way to provide containers for storing different types of information and these disparate directories in LDAP server provide universal access through well-defined interfaces: figs 9, 34 and 44; sections 0312 and 0265-0266).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Schneck with the teachings of Prompt, wherein the LDAP directory tree including a plurality of object classes of the directory class in the system provided therein (Schneck's figs 5-7), would incorporate the use of directory tree having more than two different directories to be displayed, in the same conventional manner as described by Prompt (sections 0312, and 0255-0266). The motivation being to ease for displaying, retrieving, searching and protecting system resources.

With respect to claim 23, Schneck teaches a computer system as discussed in the claim 21. Also Schneck teaches including a directory interface operable to send the single request to the two or more disparate directories (via the ADMIN interface or web

browser interface, a client send a search request to the servers, X.500 and LDAP

directory tree having two or more disparate directories: col. 4, lines 15-40).

Schneck teaches administration interface from which a user, an administrator,

permits accessing retrieving, searching information and resources in scalable, robust,

secure messaging directories and can publish multiple views of such information or

directories. Schneck does not clearly teach two or more disparate directories.

However, Prompt teaches one or more different virtual directories, which are

displayed using browser format by using a web browser, a piece of software, a separate

program, that interface between user and program in the operating system such as a

interface shell program for accessing or navigating or retrieving or searching the

directories. a user is able to enter a command or search query or select a directory to

be view the LDAP directory tree, which is a way to provide containers for storing

different types of information and these disparate directories in LDAP server provide

universal access through well-defined interfaces: figs 9, 34 and 44; sections 0312 and

0265-0266).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Schneck with the

teachings of Prompt, wherein the LDAP directory tree including a plurality of object

classes of the directory class in the system provided therein (Schneck's figs 5-7), would

incorporate the use of directory tree having more than two different directories to be

displayed, in the same conventional manner as described by Prompt (sections 0312,

and 0255-0266). The motivation being to ease for displaying, retrieving, searching and

protecting system resources.

With respect to claim 24, Schneck teaches including a director driver for each of

the two or more disparate directories to allow the directory interface to communicate

Therewith (fig. 1, wed toX.500 getaway, x.500 DSA and LDAP server).

With respect to claim 25, Schneck teaches wherein the user-searchable category

includes a category attribute mapped to one or more class attributes of the directory

class (col. 2, lines 20-35, col. 6, lines 1-38).

With respect to claim 26, Schneck teaches wherein the directory browser

includes one of a list panel and a details panel where users can view search results of

the single query (using web interface to retrieve the directory information and the result

is enabling to be viewed: col. 3, lines 25-52).

With respect to claim 27, Schneck teaches wherein the administrator utility

Further includes a table for associating the directory class in the one of the directories to

the directory class in the another of directories (see fig. 1 and col. 15, lines 12-60).

With respect to claim 28, Schneck teaches providing a directory shell with an

administrator utility and a directory browser for loading onto a computer (fig. 1 and web

interface, admin interface, web browser, col. 3, lines 22-67);

enabling the administrator utility to associate directory classes into a single user-

searchable category (using admin interface for administrator with the web interface for

web browser for a user to access the directories having object classes in the directory

tree: fig. 1, col. 3, lines 30-40 and lines 44-67; also see col. 15, lines 32-60; the search

results from the searching of LDAP directory tree containing of object classes enabling

for a user to search/retrieve or to obtain user-searchable category: col. 14, lines 28-36

and lines 58-67 and col. 15, lines 1-12); and

from the directory browser, enabling direct searching of the directory classes with

a single query of the single user-searchable category (with the web interface for web

browser for a user to access the directories having object classes in the directory tree:

fig. 1, col. 3, lines 30-40 and lines 44-67; also see col. 15, lines 32-60; the search

results from the searching of LDAP directory tree containing of object classes enabling

for a user to search/retrieve or to obtain user-searchable category: col. 14, lines 28-36

and lines 58-67 and col. 15, lines 1-12).

Schneck teaches administration interface from which a user, an administrator,

permits accessing retrieving, searching information and resources in scalable, robust,

secure messaging directories and can publish multiple views of such information or

directories. Schneck does not clearly teach two or more disparate directories.

However, Prompt teaches one or more different virtual directories, which are

displayed using browser format by using a web browser, a piece of software, a separate

program, that interface between user and program in the operating system such as a

interface shell program for accessing or navigating or retrieving or searching the

directories. a user is able to enter a command or search query or select a directory to

be view the LDAP directory tree, which is a way to provide containers for storing

different types of information and these disparate directories in LDAP server provide

universal access through well-defined interfaces: figs 9, 34 and 44; sections 0312 and

0265-0266).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Schneck with the

teachings of Prompt, wherein the LDAP directory tree including a plurality of object

classes of the directory class in the system provided therein (Schneck's figs 5-7), would

incorporate the use of directory tree having more than two different directories to be

displayed, in the same conventional manner as described by Prompt (sections 0312,

and 0255-0266). The motivation being to ease for displaying, retrieving, searching and

protecting system resources.

With respect to claim 29, Schneck teaches wherein the enabling further includes

mapping a category attribute of the single user-searchable category to one or more

class attributes of the directory class (col. 6, lines 52-67 and col.7, lines 1-12 and col. 8,

lines 6-32).

With respect to claim 30, Schneck teaches including displaying search results of

the single query on a panel of the directory browser (col. 6, lines 66-67 and col. 7, lines

1-12 and lines 18-32).

Claim 31 is essentially the same as claim 28 except that it is directed to a

computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason

as applied to the claim 28 hereinabove.

With respect to claim 32, Schneck teaches a directory shell for loading on a

computer in communication with one or more servers, each with a directory class (web

browser is a program or a shell program from which a user is able to enter a command

or search query or select a directory to be view the LDAP directory tree, which is a way

to provide containers for storing different types of information and these disparate

directories in LDAP server provide universal access through well-defined interfaces: fig.

1, item 108, col. 3, lines 22-42; also see col. 1, lines 35-40), the directory class in one of

the directories being dissimilar in directory objects and data from the directory class in

another of the directories (directory tree has a root and parent and children nodes or

object classes or categories and sub-categories: abstract, figs 5-7; col. 2, lines 20-35

and col. 5, lines 22-48), the directory shell having an administrator utility and a directory

browser (fig. 1, col. 3, lines 25-52: Admin Interface and Web Browser);

a table in the administrator utility configurable to associate the directory class

in the one of the directories to the directory class in the another of the directories (fig. 1,

and col. 2, lines 20-35 and col. 5, lines 22-48; using admin interface for administrator

with the web interface for web browser for a user to access the directories having object

classes in the directory tree: fig. 1, col. 3, lines 30-40 and lines 44-67; also see col. 15,

lines 32-60), the result of associating the directory classes being a user-searchable

category (the search results from the searching of LDAP directory tree containing of

object classes enabling for a user to search/retrieve or to obtain user-searchable

category: col. 14, lines 28-36 and lines 58-67 and col. 15, lines 1-12);

a query portion in the directory browser whereby users can directly search the

directory classes of the two or more disparate directories with a single query of the user-

searchable category (search request to search the category of directory tree of LDAP

directory tree: col. 6, lines 1-45 and col. 7, lines 18-32; also see fig. 13C); and

a panel in the directory browser where users can view search results of the

single query (viewing the directory information: col. 3, lines 25-52).

Schneck teaches administration interface from which a user, an administrator,

permits accessing retrieving, searching information and resources in scalable, robust,

secure messaging directories and can publish multiple views of such information or

directories. Schneck does not clearly teach two or more disparate directories.

However, Prompt teaches one or more different virtual directories, which are   .

displayed using browser format by using a web browser, a piece of software, a separate

program, that interface between user and program in the operating system such as a

interface shell program for accessing or navigating or retrieving or searching the

directories. a user is able to enter a command or search query or select a directory to

be view the LDAP directory tree, which is a way to provide containers for storing

different types of information and these disparate directories in LDAP server provide

universal access through well-defined interfaces: figs 9, 34 and 44; sections 0312 and

0265-0266).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Schneck with the

teachings of Prompt, wherein the LDAP directory tree including a plurality of object

classes of the directory class in the system provided therein (Schneck's figs 5-7), would

incorporate the use of directory tree having more than two different directories to be

displayed, in the same conventional manner as described by Prompt (sections 0312, and 0255-0266). The motivation being to ease for displaying, retrieving, searching and protecting system resources.

With respect to claim 33, Schneck teaches wherein the query portion and the panel are on a same page of the directory browser (col. 6, lines 1-45 and see fig. 13C).

With respect to claim 34, Schneck teaches wherein the table includes one or more check boxes for the associating of the directory classes (col. 12, lines 57-67 and col. 13, lines 1-28).

With respect to claim 35, Schneck teaches wherein the table includes an enable column to indicate directory classes associated with the user-searchable category (mapping attributes: col. 6, lines 66-67, col. 7, lines 1-32 and col. 8, lines 6-32).

With respect to claim 36, Schneck teaches wherein the administrator utility and directory browser is formatted to be displayed in HTML format (displaying in HTML format: col. 7, lines 18-48 and col. 8, lines 32-45; also see figs 10-12).

With respect to claim 37, Schneck teaches creating a single user-searchable category from directory classes (creating a search form: col. 12, lines 28-45); and

directly searching the directory classes of the two or more disparate directories with a single query of the user-searchable category, the directly searching substantially avoiding creating or using a virtual directory (search request sends to LDAP directory tree having one or more disparate directory to be searched: the web interface for web browser for a user to access the directories having object classes in the directory tree: fig. 1, col. 3, lines 30-40 and lines 44-67; also see col. 15, lines 32-60, and the search

results from the searching of LDAP directory tree containing of object classes enabling

for a user to search/retrieve or to obtain user-searchable category: col. 14, lines 28-36

and lines 58-67 and col. 15, lines 1-12).

Schneck teaches administration interface from which a user, an administrator,

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program, that interface between user and program in the operating system such as a

interface shell program for accessing or navigating or retrieving or searching the

directories. a user is able to enter a command or search query or select a directory to

be view the LDAP directory tree, which is a way to provide containers for storing

different types of information and these disparate directories in LDAP server provide

universal access through well-defined interfaces: figs 9, 34 and 44; sections 0312 and

0265-0266).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Schneck with the

teachings of Prompt, wherein the LDAP directory tree including a plurality of object

classes of the directory class in the system provided therein (Schneck's figs 5-7), would

incorporate the use of directory tree having more than two different directories to be

displayed, in the same conventional manner as described by Prompt (sections 0312,

and 0255-0266). The motivation being to ease for displaying, retrieving, searching and protecting system resources.

With respect to claim 38, Schneck teaches wherein the creating further includes associating, in an administrator utility, the directory class in the one of the directories to the directory class in the another of the directories (fig. 1 and col. 3, lines 25-52).

With respect to claim 39, Schneck teaches wherein creating further includes creating additional user-searchable categories for additional directory classes of the two or more directories (col. 14, lines 28-36 and lines 58-67 and col. 15, lines 1-12).

With respect to claim 40, Schneck teaches wherein the creating further includes providing a directory shell for loading on a computer in communication with one or more servers having the two or more disparate directories (web browser is a program or a shell program from which a user is able to enter a command or search query or select a directory to be view the LDAP directory tree, which is a way to provide containers for storing different types of information and these disparate directories in LDAP server provide universal access through well-defined interfaces: fig. 1, item 108, col. 3, lines 22-42; also see col. 1, lines 35-40 and directory tree has a root and parent and children nodes or object classes or categories and sub-categories: abstract, figs 5-7; col. 2, lines 20-35 and col. 5, lines 22-48).

Claim 41 is essentially the same as claim 37 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 37 hereinabove.

Contact Information

10.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Anh Ly whose telephone number is (571) 272-4039 or

via E-Mail: ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV **or fax to (571) 273-4039**. The examiner can

normally be reached on TUESDAY – THURSDAY from 8:30 AM – 3:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Breene, can be reached on (571) 272-4107 or **Primary Examiner**

Jean Corrielus (571) 272-4032.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status

information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For

more information about the PAIR system, see **http://pair-direct.uspto.gov**. Should you

have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and

Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, or faxed to: Central Fax Center (703) 872-9306
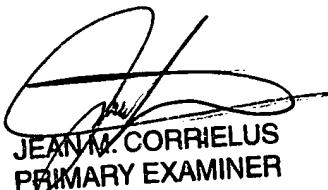
JEAN M. CORRIELUS
PRIMARY EXAMINER

ANH LY
JUN. 14th, 2005